A Poor Article

isfactory. You want the BEST in Rubber Goods-therefore look for our trade-mark. HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY, COR, GRAND ST. ADJ. 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

TO URGE ITS CONTINUANCE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMIT-TEE'S REPORT.

IT WILL ADVISE THAT THE INVESTIGATION OF

YEAR-THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE POWERS OF COURTS

OF RECORD-FOR A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE COMMISSION

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its regular monthly meeting to-day at 12:30 o'clock. The meetlooked forward to with more than usual interest by reason of the fact that the Chamber's legislative committee will make a report in refer ence to continuing the work of investigating the government of this city. The report will urge continuance of the Lexow Committee or one like it until January 1, 1896. The report will also urge that the Legislature confer upon the investigating committee the powers of courts of record. The indictment and prosecution of all officers guilty of cor-

ruption will be recommended.
In regard to the Police Department the report will be highly interesting, from the fact that it will come out squarely for putting the department under a single-headed commission and taking it entirely out of the realm of politics.

The report is expected to convince the public that the merchants of New-York represented by the Chamber of Commerce are determined that the people shall enjoy the fruits of the reform victory, irrespective of party.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhyrst yesterday received many letters expressing approval of his re-cent statement concerning the police investigation.

"Regarding the work of reorganizing the Police Department, I believe there is a general wish by the decent people of the city that the reorganiza-Department, I believe there is a general wish by the decent people of the city that the reorganization should be provided for by act of the Legislature and that the work should be done thoroughly. The proper step, in my judgment, would be a complete reconstruction, and the bill should provide that on a certain day not far distant—say July 1—the present police force should cease to exist, and a force, to be reconstructed by a special comission, should take its place. No member of the present force above the rank of sergeant should be eligible for membership in the reorganized force. It might be well also to exclude the sergeants. Policemen of the lower grade who have had good records should have preference in the appointments, but the selection should be made with care and length of service alone should not count. The special commission to reorganize the force should be appointed by the Mayor and should go out of office forever when the new force began its duties. I believe that the new force should be governed by a single Commissioner and that the Bureau of Elections should be divorced from the department.

"As to what should be done in the matter of prosecution in the criminal courts or by charges before the present Board of Police Commissioners in the cases of the members of the present force becamirched, accused, confessed or actually convicted of crime, corruption, incapacity or negligence, I have nothing to say. That belongs to the District Attorney. The treatment of these people as individuals is not of concern to us."

Dr. Parkhurst may soon prepare another statement, giving his views upon the questions of municipal reform work.

THE JEALOUSY OF THE BABOON.

AN ANIMAL OF GOOD EDUCATION, BUT LACKING IN SELF-RESTRAINT.

Exhibitions of jealousy by animals are not new or even infrequent. This sinful emotion is often entertained by a beast toward another beast or a man or a woman for whom its master shows any of regard. A woman at the Garden Theatre degree of regard. A woman at the Garden Theatre yesterday received a vigorous lesson in this branch of natural history. The pupil was Mrs. Macart, the wife of the animal-trainer who exhibits his dogs and monkeys in the last act of "Little Christopher," and the teacher was Babe, a highly cultivated baboon from South Africa, who has charge of the properties used by the troupe in its performance. Macart has been in terror of the beast ever

since one night when it sprang upon her at the London Aquarium and tore her clothing. After that Babe was muzzled on the stage, and in private life Mrs. Macart kept away from her. The animals are kept in cages, which are ranged along the wall of a big room in the upper region of the theatre. Mr. Macart had been putting the animals through a few tricks before the matinee yesterday, and neglected to replace Babe under lock and key, when he thought of something that he wanted in the wardom, a flight below. He merely closed the door behind him and thought everything quite safe. He did not expect his wife in an hour. But Mrs.

door behind him and thought everything quite safe. He did not expect his wife in an hour. But Mrs. Macart came in his absence, entered the room and banged the door behind her.

She went over to speak to one of her pet terriers, when she heard the angry chatter of the baboon. The next moment the animal had sprung upon her shoulders and was biting and clawing madiy at her throat. Mrs. Macart is not a weak or delicate woman, having spent some years as a gymnast, and she fought desperately to shake off her assailant. She seized her by the neck with one hand, and, retreating, flung open the door. Then it was that her shrieks for help were heard and answered. Mr. Macart went up the long stairs in half a dozen bounds and seized Babe without hesitation. In an instant Babe's demeator changed. The sounds of rage changed to those of affection as she hugged her master. Meanwhile Mrs. Macart field and sought the comfort and consolation of Mrs. Dowling, the wardrobe mistress. Her new scarlet silk waist hung in ribbons. Her face was scratched by Babe's claws and the thumb of her left hand had been bitten. Mrs. Macart promptly fainted. When she came out of her swoon she said she was giad she was ally:

"You see," Mr. Macart said, "I'd provide material for a baboon funeral in a minute, but we can't afford it. Gaylord, of the Barnum Show, offered me \$2,000 for Babe and I laughed at him. She's worth more than double that amount. It's all the fault of my carelessness, and I'm mighty glad it turned out no worse."

Babe was muzzled on the stage last night and Mrs. Macart was at home, sick from the nervous shock. Babe was in great good humor.

SEELY TRANSFERRED TO PRISON.

COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

TAKEN FROM LUDLOW STREET JAIL TO KINGS

Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, was trans-ferred from Ludlow Street Jail to Kings County Penitentiary yesterday afternoon. At 3:20 o'clock a

closed carriage drove up to the jail. In it were United States Marshal McCarthy, Deputy United States Marshai Bostwick, and Seely's lawyer, F. W. Angel. The order for the transfer was handed to the new warden, Henry F. Raabe, who was in waiting. A few minutes later Seely himself came to the warden's room and signed the order. He was sed in a black cutaway coat and waistcoat and wore gray striped trousers. The blond mustache which he had dyed so carefully while in Chicago was shaved off. Seely did not show the slightest sign of emotion as he was leaving the prison. He ok hands warmly with Warden Raabe and with Keeper McCabe. He thanked the prison officials Keeper McCabe. He thanked the prison officials for the courtesies they had extended him and said he would never forget their kindness to him. Seely was not handcuffed as he left Ludiow Street Jail. Nobody seemed to have any idea who the tail, thin, spare man was who entered the carriage. Marshai McCarthy. Deputy-Marshal Bostwick and Mr. Angel accompanied Seely in the carriage. The party immediately drove away to the Grand-st. ferry and from there proceeded to Kings County Penitentiary. Just before Seely entered the carriage he was asked by a United Press reporter how he feit. "I never felt better in my life," replied Seely, "and I am in excellent health."
Seely was visited by his wife and his little boy yesterday and the meeting was an affecting one.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT A VOTING MACHINE. The following letter has been received by The

Tribune:

I have read with much interest the various current descriptions of the Myers voting machine, and your articles approving it as a device to be adopted by the State of New-York in the interests of an honest and secret ballot; but there is one point that puzzles me. It is the inalienable right of the voter to vote for whomsoever he pleases for any specific office. Suppose he wishes to vote for a man for Governor whose name is not in the machine, or who has not been regularly nominated by any party. How is he to do it? What provision is made in the Myers machine for such a contingency?

EDMUND A. JENKS.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 25, 1894.

One of the most prominent men of New-York

One of the most prominent men of New-York, the has given much study to the Myers machine and to ballot laws, made this reply in answer to

the inquiry.

The Myers machine is not available for the contingency raised in the letter of Mr. Jenks, and in my judgment it is the only objection that can be raised against it. It seems to me, however, that this slight objection is largely outweighted by the undeniable fact that cheating in the count and other frauds connected with voting are practically impossible. Of course, only names upon regular tickets can be voted by the machine. Is not the

voting such as Mr. Jenks suggests what Mr. Evart once called "voting in the hir"? Is it not a sent mental objection and not a practical one?

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

POINTING OUT TO THE LEGISLATURE THE NEED OF EARLY ACTION-COMPLEX PROB-LEMS STUDIED.

A special messenger yesterday carried to the Legislature a memorial from the Greater New-York Commission showing that in the last five years the Commissioners have given much time and attention to the task assigned them. shown that in the total vote on consolidation in New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond countles and the towns of East Chester, West Chester and Pelham, there was a majority of 44.188 in favor of consolidation. In considering the question, the Commissioners had many complex affairs to study, such as the amount of State taxes of each community, the population, percentage of assessed to actual value as shown by State Assessors for 1832, the assessed value of real estate for 1833, the

debt of each. The memorial says in part: As things now are, countles, towns, incorporated villages, school dis-tricts, officers and boards, with their varied powers and duties, wheels within wheels, issue mandates, contract debts, devise and execute each its own plans. Were this complicated condition confined to the preservation of order and peace, and to affairs not involving physical undertakings the untoward consequences might pass away with the lapse of time, leaving no traces other than great expense and discomfort. When, however, it comes about that the numerous agencies employed in this confused condition are applied to, and act ipon, material works, it will readily be seen that the results, becoming fixed, are projected into the future, with continuous cost and discomfort to succeeding generations. To fuse these multifarious powers, duties and functions-involving, as they do, the conveniences, the necessities, the nearest in terests of three millions of people-into a unit of governmental care and control is a task of no ordinary dimensions. The suspension or disturbance of the varied machinery of administration, now operating within the area to be united until other agencies are provided, will inevitably bring confusion, litigation and possibly further damaging consequences. To provide, then, the methods and means for the transfer from existing condiions, complicated as they are, to those more simple and direct, without shock or injustice or injury to persons or property, there may well be employed he utmost forecast, the widest experience and the most conscientious and painstaking application. DETAILS TO BE WORKED OUT LATER.

While the Commissioners would gladly see this transition premptly effected, they are of the opinion that the details involved in the transfer, so far as they affect the tenure of existing officials, their emoluments and the scope of their duties, should be left to be worked out without disturbance as time brings fitting opportunity, as the Legislature may direct and as considerations of prudence and protection of public and private interests dictate What is at present proposed is the enactment of a simple declaration by the law-making authority that the territory concerned, its people and its property, shall thereafter be one city, under one covernment, with one destiny; and the bill herewith submitted to the Legislature is framed in consonance with these views.

That the administration of the affairs of the enlarged city should be continued under the same corporate name, "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," seems too clear to admit of serious discussion.

The since the divisions proposed to be united differs which, as does the rate of taxation and the percentage that the valuation for taxation hears to actual value. In the city of New-York, the debt of the city and county are practically the same; and though this debt differs in details as to maturity and rate of interest, it is one debt, and its volume easily ascertained. There is also but one rate of taxation and one standard for valuation. In Brooklyn it is very different. There are some forty odd rates of taxation, each higher than that of New-York, and there exist both a county and a city debt. Compared with the simpler condition of New-York his is confusing; and it would seem that the sooner that situation is simplified, the better it would be.

However desirable it may be, it is very obvious that the existing diversity in the financial affairs of the various municipalities cannot at once he replaced by a system less intricate and more simple. It also must be left to be adjusted by time and the equitable provisions of future legislation, and in such wise that ultimately within the whole area of the greater city but one standard of valuation for taxation, one equal rate of taxation and one debt-contracting authority only, shall exist. The indebtedness of the divisions proposed to be

NO INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE.

There appears to be no insurmountable obstacle to the vivifying of the framework of the proposed unification by the immediate setting in motion of the executive departments of Police and Health. The appropriate functions of these two bodies. The appropriate functions of these two bodies, which are to be exercised in the common field, are admittedly essential for all, and, in the interest of all, can be neglected in none. Should your honorable body deem it wise to put these particular agencies at work at an early date, the appointment of Commissioners of Police and of Health, with jurisdiction over the whole area of the greater city, might well be left to the joint action of the present. Mayors of the two principal cities, with the provision that such of the subordinates of these commissioners as are to act in divisions outside of these cities should for the present be made upon the nomination of the existing authorities of these divisions respectively.

It is perhaps as well to call to mind the fact that the Commission that has for nearly five years been devoted to this work was constituted on the basis of the home-rule lifea. The State, the parent of all its subdivisions, has among the members of the Commission the State Engineer and Surveyor and a representation of six members appointed by the Governor; the cities of New-York and Brooklyn each has its representative designated by their respective Mayors; and the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester each has its representative, designated by their respective boards of supervisors, so that the Commission is distinctly representative of the various localities.

BASIS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BASIS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioners are also of the opinion that among the earliest and most essential movem for administration of the contemplated union al be the constituting of an elective local legislative body with adequate powers and sway to give to it dignity, respect and importance. This is the solid and only permanent basis of local self-government—

and only permanent basis of local self-governmenthome rule.

In this body the elected representatives of each
locality should have a large voice in the determination of the improvements to be made and the
moneys to be expended in their respective districts,
preserving local influence with ultimate central
authority, which latter should be relieved of administrative details when its intervention is not
necessary, and the local representatives intrusted
with such duties as they can conveniently discharge, care being taken to respect the natural
desire of the citizens of various localities for the
preservation of memorials of historic achievements
and local traditions. Every year that passes brings
with it new complications, fixes those existing more
firmly, greatly increasing the obstacles to union,
while rendering its desirability nore manifest.

The work of consolidation by the London authorities is explained. With the memorial was the bill

ties is explained. With the memorial was the bill introduced by Senator Lexow yesterday.

A TALK WITH ANDREW H. GREEN. Andrew H. Green, the president of the Greater New-York Commission, was seen yesterday after-noon and the published article from Governor Moron was shown to him, containing the suggestion that a commission be immediately appointed, to be mposed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested and to be charged with the power and the duty of framing a charter and report-ing it to the coming Legislature. He said, in reply to the question as to whether any official action would be taken by the Commission as a result of such suggestion.

would be taken by the Commission as a result of such suggestion:

"Perhaps it is because I am so thoroughly interested in this matter myself that I think now and then that somebody else must know about it. However, there is in existence now and there has been for five years just about such a commission as Governor Morton suggests be created now. The act authorizing such a commission has been published perhaps 1,000 times. Regarding the capabilities of the citizens constituting the commission, I might say, and still preserve my modesty, that my friends and co-workers in the Commission are all hardworking and capable men, and they represent also the localities directly interested in the consolidation of the two cities, and they have been approved by the Governor some five years ago."

Mr. Green said that he thought that the Commission would go on with the work of perfecting the bill regarding the consolidation.

MADE DIRECTOR OF THE PARK NATIONAL George Frederick Victor was yesterday unanimously elected a director of the National Park Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Eugene Kelly.

DIVIDENDS AND THE INCOME TAX.

Banks and other corporations which paid dividends yesterday did not take into consideration the income tax, which went into effect then, with the exception of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Com-The dividends on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga and Albany and Susequehanna roads, which are controlled by the Delaware and Hudson, were payable yesterday, and checks were made out for the dividends, loss 2 per cent deducted for the

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder. TO LEVY ON THE STOCK.



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The terms of the lease of these two s allow such a reduction to be made, st corporations will wait until the constitution-of the income tax law has been tested before make any arrangements to pay it.

EXPERTS ON RAPID TRANSIT. FIVE MEN APPOINTED BY COMMISSIONER

used value of personal estate, the area and the THEY ARE TO REPORT ON CHIEF ENGINEER PAR-SONS'S REPORT-WELL-KNOWN NAMES ON THE LIST-EX-MAYOR HEWITT CHAIRMAN.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon and the names of the committee experts who are to pass on Chief Engineer Parsons's report of the rapid transit route were made known. Alexander E. Orr, chairman of the commission, reported that he had named the following Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, T. C. Clarke, Charles S. Smith, W. H. Burr and Octave



tions. Mr. Orr said that he did not think the cost of the commissioner Claffin moved that the bill of the

counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, Beckman & Boardman, for \$5.00 for fees and \$58 G for expenses be allowed. It was accordingly passed. As to the qualifications of the experts it may be said that Mr. Hewitt is a member of the New-York Steel and Iron Company. He is also a member of the Society of Civil Engineers of Great and has always taken an interest in the of the problem of rapid transit. T. C. Cis consulting engineer of long standing. He engaged in the construction of the Willis-a Third-ave, bridges in this city Charles S is an expert on foundations. He had ch Manhattan law Bulling W. H. Burr is a civil engineer as of professor connected with the School of Mines of Columbia College. He was formerly connected with the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard and the Polytechnic Institute of Troy. Octave Chenute is president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and for years has been the chief engineer of the Eric Railway. He is now practising as a consulting engineer in Chicago.

The board adjourned until next Toesday until 2 octook.

o'clock.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewlit was the only one of the experts who could be found last night. He had not been informed of his appointment until a Tribune reporter called at his house. No. 3 Lexington-

une reporter called at his house. No. 9 Lexington-ave.

"It would be manifestly improper for me to talk on the possible outcome of this new committee's work," said Mr. Hewitt, in answer to a request for his views on rapid transit. "When a man is appointed a judge he does not usually tell what his decision is going to be."

"But you are aiready on record in regard to rapid transit." It was suggested.

"All that I have said has been merely in the way of suggestions, and will have no bearing whatever on my action from this time forward. There is a mistaken impression in the minds of many people that the Kapid Transit Commissioners, in view of the result at the polis last November, will go right ahead and furnish the city rapid transit. They will do nothing of the kind. The law is explicit in regard to the scope of the Rapid Transit Commission. According to the report of Chief Engineer Parsons, the proposed scheme of rapid transit sit cannot be built for keylor a business of the think it can, but it will be the business of the gentleman appointed by Mr. Orr to look into the matter thoroughly. If it will cost not to exceed \$50,000,000, and a lessee can be found who will take the city's bonds and pay 4 per cent on them, then rapid transit may become an assured fact. "What do you think of your colleagues appointed by Mr. Orr?" I admirably fitted for the work. They

by Mr. Grr?"
They are all admirably fitted for the work. They lead their professions. I know them all, and am satisfied that better men could not be found."

WAS IT THEIR LAST ANNUAL DINNER!

THE "BLOW-OUT" OF THE POLICE CAPTAINS LAST WINTER WAS THE THIRTEENTH, AND NOW SOME PEOPLE ARE WONDERING

IF THERE WILL BE ANOTHER Eloquent citizens and other prominent men have been in the habit of attending and enjoying the fine dinners annually given at Delmonico's by the dashing police captains of New-York City are wondering if there will be any this year. Several of the gallant captains who shone at the last din-ner, their noble forms encased in dazzling uniforms overed with brand new will lace, and their swelling fronts embellished with freshly furbished shields of purest gold, are no longer eligible for member-ship on the Committee of Arrangements by rea-

ship on the Committee of Arrangements by reason of the severance of their relations with the
department, while a deep black cloud has seitled
over the promising future of many more. The
Lexow Committee has wrought fearful havor in
their ranks and their prospects.
"I was wondering," said a last year's guest,
yesterday, "whether the captains will have the
heart to get up their annual dinner this
winter. I happened to come across my
invitation to-day to their last dinner, nearly
a year ago. I noticed that it was the thirteenth of the course. Can it be that the ominous
number 13 was to be the windup of the New-York
police captains annual dinners?"

FIRE FOREMAN ROONEY BURIED.

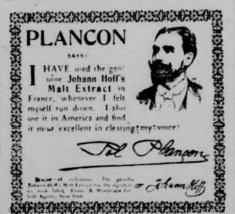
The funeral of John L. Rooney, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, of No. 242 West Twentieth-st., who, with Chief Bresnan, sacrificed his life last Saturday morning in trying to save the lives of others, was held at his home, No. 131 Varick-st., yesterday

At 1 o'clock the funeral services were begun by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone, of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Wilds. Wilds.

A large number of officials of the Fire Department and friends and companions of Foreman Rooney accompanied the body to ..reenwood Cemetery, where it was buried.

The appeal of Jeanne Magnon, the snake charmer, decision of the Board of General Appraisers was decided in her favor yesterday by Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Miss Magnon came to this country on steamship Bohemian on March 39, 1831, and brought twenty-eight trained snakes with her, which she intended to use during her engagement at Hagenbeck's exhibition of trained animals at the

JEANNE'S SNAKES NOT DUTIABLE.



World's Fair in Chicago and at exhibitions in Mad-ison Square Garden.

The Collector of Customs decided that the charac-er's snakes were subject to duty as animals, and Miss Magnon appealed to the Board of Appraisers, who sustained the decision of the Collector, Judge Wheeler yesterday reversed the decision of the Board of Appraisers.

THE COURTS.

"MRS. DAVIS" GETS HYSTERICAL. HER EXAMINATION IN THE OSBORN PROCEED-

INGS HAS TO BE POSTPONED. "Mrs. Lillian Davis," of No. 166 West Eightyfifth-st. appeared before the referee. Myer J. Stein, at his office, yesterday morning, to be examined as to her dealings with Charles S. Osborn, the former wine merchan' and man about town, who is being examined in supplementary proceedings on a suit for \$750 brought by Arnold Hefner. Osborr not long ago swore before Mr. Stein that he had spent as much as \$100,000 a year, the most of which he lavished on Mrs. Davis, though he has a wife and children in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Davis is a tall, slender woman of rather fashiorable appearance. She was dressed in a stylish tailor-made gown of blue and with a jacket of the same material, trimmed with astrakhan. Heavy diamond earrings were in her ears, and a large diamond was at her throat.

Davis, being sworn, said that she was unmarried, but that she preferred to be known as Mrs. Williams, a married woman. She first met Osborn two years ago during the World's Fair at the Hotel Richelien. After some questioning, Mrs. Davis said that she

had never had business relations with Osborn, but that the had received money from him. The first amount she received was \$150, after she had known Mr. Osborn a month. Then she came to New-York alone and stopped at the Murray Hill Hotel, where she stayed a week. She soon went to the New Amerdam Hotel, where she stayed a month. "How much money did you receive from Mr. Os-

born during that time?" "Did your memory leave you when you came to

New-York? "It seems so."

Witness finally admitted that she had received from Osborn between \$200 and \$400 while she was at the New Amsterdam Hotel. She visited Osborn twice at his office, 45 Beaver-st. His checks were frawn on the Colonial and Merchants and Traders' banks. She lived next at No. 110 West Thirty-ninth-st.,

furing which time she received \$900.

Mrs. Davis then lived for three weeks at the

Hoffman, where she saw Osborn every evening at dinner. The witness continued: "I then moved to No. 126 East Thirty-fourth-st. I furnished the

You had money of your own?" 'How much did it cost to fit up the East Thirty-

ir. Osborn? "No; he gave me the furniture; that's all " "For Christmas or on birthdays" suggested Mr.

Mr. Van Schalek objected to a continuance of this line of questioning on the ground that it was immaterial and unprofessional. Mr. Severance said that he was trying to find out what became of the \$2.500 Obborn said he had paid her.

While Mr. Stein was deciding that Mr. Severance was within his rights, Mrs. Pavis suddenly had a fit of crying and had to be helped out of the room by her in aver. Outside of the room in which the hearing was held, she grew apparently hysterical, and a moment afterward Mr. Van Schalek came in and shouted excitedly. 'I declare that Counsellor Severance's method is unprofessional and cowardly.'

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has denied the applications which were made by James A. Trowbridge and Edith L. Deyer for injunctions to restrain the Thirty-fourth Street Railand Company from operating its railroad through that street. The Justice based his decision upon the pinion rendered by Justice Truax in the same court opinion rendered by Justice Truax in the same court several weeks ago, in the cases of Alfred L. Loomis and Mrs. Martha Wysong. Justice Patterson, in his decision, says that he finds the facts in this case are not different from the facts which were presented to Justice Truax, and therefore he must deny the application for injunction on the same. grounds and for the same reasons as set forth in the opinion of Justice Truax. The controversy between the Soldiers' Orphans'

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Andrews, J.-Court opens at 19.30 a. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m. Supreme Court-Special Term-Parts I, II and III-Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court-Parts I, II and IV-Adjourned for the

Circuit Court-Parts I, II and IV-Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court-Part III-Before Lawrence, J.—Saturday calendar called to-day at 10:30 a. m.

Superior Court-Special Term-Before Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 a m. Motions. No. 14, Stonebridge vs. Smith, at 11 a. m.

Superior Court-General Term-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-General Term-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Chambers-Before Arnold, S.—No. 130, estate of Bernard Toch, at 10:30 a. m. No. 1011, will of Charles Edel, at 2 p. m. Wills for probate-George Pfeiffle, Henrich Beusch, Harriet B. Delaffeld, Andrew J. Campbell, at 10:30 a. m. Andrew A. Henderson, at 2 p. m. No. 170, and a calendar. Common Fleas-Special Term-Before Bischoff, Jr., J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions. Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Motions.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.
Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—AdJourned for the term
City Court—Special Term—Refore McCarthy, J.—Court
opens at 10 a.m. Motions.
City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—AdJourned for the term.

REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court.
By Patterson, J.
United States Life Insurance Co. vs. Salmon-George F.
Yeoman. By Ingraham, J.

Westphal vs. Carter-William F. Gray, Continental Trust Co. vs. Nobel-George G. Frelinghuy-Superior Court. By Dugro, J. Kuraman vs. Purdy-Charles H. Truax. Matter of Umbrella Co.-Hamilton Odell.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Patterson, J.
Oscar S. Judah vs. Jarses Buchanan—James J. Nealls.
Henry Hirsch vs. Nicholas Coundouris—David J. Lees.
Lazz Hirsch vs. Edward G. Alsdorf—Benjamin Stein-hardt.

Common Pleas. By Bischoff, tr., J.

Myer Cohn vs. Dora R. Bernart-Herman Falkenberg.

LICHTENSTEINS.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THEIR REMARK-

ABLE FAILURE-STATEMENT OF EHRICH BROS. WHO BOUGHT, THE GOODS.

The sudden failure last Thursday of the dry goods firm of Lichtenstein & Sons, operating stores in Grand and Twenty-third sts., is apt to furnish sensational developments. It will be remembered that the stock of goods was transferred in bulk to the store of Ehrich Bros., with surprising auddenness. The firm failed for about \$150,000 and there seems to be little or nothing in sight to protect the claims of the creditors. Until last Thursday night there was not a suspicion of the olvency of the firm on the part of the general Goods were purchased from wholesale dealers almost up to the last day. Business was carried on up to closing-up time on Thursday night. Within an hour after business closed vans were at the doors of the defunct firm hustling the goods A dozen or more attachments were issued on

Monday, and more are being applied for. The largest single creditor is said to be the firm of Well & Co., of Paris, for \$25,000. Nearly all the writs so far granted have been upon the application of Blumen'stiel & Hirsch, attorneys, and the affidavits in each case were the same.

Yesterday affairs took a new turn. The unprotected creditors, through Blumenstiel & Hirsch took steps looking toward levying upon the entire stock, which is still in the possession of Ehrich Brothers. The changes in the Sheriff's office prevented such a step yesterlay. Things were in confusion there, and the transfer of papers from the old to the new Sheriff was slow business. night Mr. Blumenstiel, of Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that the probability was that the levy would be made this morning. If this is done Sheriff Tamsen will start the new year with a big transaction. If the creditors take the property they will have to execute bonds to Sheriff Tamsen in suffi cient sum to indemnify him against all possible damages. Then Ehrich Brothers would probably sue, claiming they had bought the goods and that they owned them. Mr. Blumenstiel said last night that while the levy would doubtless be made within a day or two, there was no particular hurry, as Ehrich Brothers were responsible. Nathaniel Myers, of No. 45 Wall-st., who is

Nathaniel Myers, of No. 15 Nathaniel Myers, of No. 15 Nathaniel Myers, of No. 15 Nathaniel Natha counsel for Ehrich Brothers, said yesterday in ref-"Five thousand dollars. Yes; Mr. Osborn gave me some money in checka and bills. I always deposited the money and paid for everything on my check."

The witness could not tell the exact amount given at any time by Mr. Osborn, nor how much of her money went into fitting up the flat in the East Thirty-fourth-st house.

The rent of the flat, the witness testified, was ILD, which was paid by Mr. Osborn. During the year I was in the flat he gave me about EDO per month."

Mrs. Davis said emphatically that all the furnishings in the house peloaged to her.

"Was there any arrangement between you and Mr. Osborn."

"No; he gave me the furniture; that's all."

"For (thistman, or on Methads.")

For Christmas or on birthdays" suggested Mr.

terance

Tes. answered the witness, flaring up. "I had
birthdays a year."

To born laughed almost loudly at this an
tr. Osborn laughed almost loudly at this an
tr. Van Schaick objected to a continuance of

the colored worldward and the formula of the continuance of

the colored and the formula of the formula of the colored and the formula of the formula having an arrangement with him to run it as one of their departments. Frantz says that on De cember 27, the day before the failure was announced publicly, the firm gave him a check for The check was dated December 24. Frantz took the check to the Butchers and Drovers' Bank on Thursday night, but was too late to get it certified. One of the Lichtensteins assured him that the money was there all right, but when he went the first thing the next morning and pre-Frantz took counsel on the subject yesterday and on roundsmen will receive \$1,500 a year. Fatroimen was told by lawyers that he could get out a body rank in five grades. Those in the fifth grade are to execution against the drawer of the check.

Mr. Collings, paying-teller of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, said yesterday that there was a number of small checks that had been similarly dishonored by the bank, one of them being for \$100. Both the paying-teller and the cashler of the bank said that Lichtenstein & Sons had carried a small balance with the bank since their removato Twenty-third-st. some time last fall.

It was learned last night that the Lichtensteins had tried to make the Frantz check good. Mr. Rose, of Rose & Putzel, attorneys for Lichtenstein & Sons, was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday, and said that the Frantz check was given to Mr. Frantz when there was money in the bank to meet it, but that Mr. Frantz had carried the check two or three days and that his loss was his own fault. Mr. Rose had no knowledge

The controversy between the Soldiers' Orphans' Mome, of St. Louis, and Russell Sage and George J. Gould as the successor of his father, Jay Gould, as trustees of the trust created for the benefit of the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railford Company, to compel restitution of about \$11,500 83. In his adidavit, which is compelled to their own use in fraud of the rights of the bondholders, was before Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court, vesterday. Colonel Edward C. James, for Russell Sage, presented fares modons, one that the Union Pacific Railway Company and its receivers, appointed by the Kansas courts, be made parties to this action; that the Home be compelled to serve a reply to defences a compelled to serve a reply to defences the order which was recently granted for the examination of Mr. Sage before trial be vacated and set aside. Sustice Patterson reserved his decision on the motions.

A decision has been given by Justice Lawrence, in special term of the Superior Court, setting aside the conveyance by Henry Von Hafen of property, No. 22! East Twenty-second-st. and No. 530 East Thirteenth-st., to his wife Donetta, upon the ground that the conveyance was made for the purpose of interfering with Bernard Hudson collecting a judgment for \$1.550 ex which he obtained against Von Hafen last year for injuries sustained while he was a tenant of Von Hafen.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. claim amounts to \$1,80 85. In his andiavit, which is similar to those of the others, he says:

The removal of the stock was burrled and secret, the greater portion of it being transplanted at night by a large number of vans, which were engaged and employed for that purpose, and the goods were removed without being packed and assorted, and then burrledly taken to Enrich Rrothers, whose premises were kept open all night for the reception of these goods; and there the said goods now are, so far as this deponent knows anything to the contrary. This transaction, I allege, was outside of the ordinary course of the business of the defendants, and the goods were removed and disposed of in this secret and burried manner at night in order to effectuate the purpose of the defendants, assisted by Ehrich Brothers, to cheat and defraud their creditors. It is claimed by the firm of Earich Brothers to cheat and defraud their creditors. It is claimed by the firm of Earich Brothers that these goods were purchased by them from J. Lichtenstein & Sons, but deponent alleges that if such purchase was made it could not have been a bona fide one, the sale could not have been honest and the transaction could not have been honest said of property, with the honest object of applying the proceeds to the payment of their debts, for up to the 26th day of December, 184, the said defendants were carrying on their retail business in the usual way, and were receiving goods from various merchants of this city.

The affidavit says it would have been impossible

The affidavit says it would have been impossible for Ehrich Brothers or any one else to have made an inventory of the goods under the circumstances

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR WAREROOMS Chickering Hall, 130 Fifth Avenue,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CHICKERING & SONS, 130 Fifth Avenue.

STOCK TASTE

Displayed in allowing heirlooms to spoil the appearance of an otherwise well equipped apartment. Replace them at once with sun-

INLAID PARLOR SETS.

shiny goods of "to-day."

\$179 ONES OBTAINABLE AT \$121 .. 890

A Meteoric Sale of short duration to reduce one of the biggest stocks on record,

BAUMANN BROTHERS. 22, 24, 26 East 14th St..

NEW YORK. Near Union Square, Apart and distinct from our general business-

A Credit Department.

the boxes contained nothing but the books and papers of the firm. LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for \$20,000 against Lewis Pattberg & Bros. (incorporated), manufacturers of fancy goods, of Jersey City, for which a receiver was appointed in New-Jersey on Monday, in favor of George Bergfeldt & Co., on two of the concern's notes. The company had a sales office in this city at Nos. 18 and 20 Washington Place. The business was established in 1861. David J. Lees was yesterday appointed receiver for Nicholas Coundouris, dealer in Turkish tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, at No. 60 Broadway, on the application of Henry Hirsch. It was said that Mr.

application of Henry Hirsch. It was said that Mr. Coundourls has a large amount of lobacco in warehouses pledged for advances, the equity in which remains to be determined, and also had stock in the St. Louis Cigarette Manuficturing Company, a portion of which has been transferred.

A motion was granted by Judge Bischoff, of the Court of Common Plens, yesterday for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Foreign Reference Company, of No. 233 Broadway, on the application of Wilbur W. Thomas, a judgment creditor, who claim was \$161. The company was organized on August 21 last, with a capital stock of \$190,000, of which it is said \$10,000 was paid in cash to obtain commercial reports concerning desiers in Spanish-American countries as to their financial standing. Andrew F. Pewer said that the tangible property consists of office furniture and some unused printing materials in storage, all covered by a mortgage for \$000 to C. M. Waterbury for advances, and that the entire liabilities do not exceed \$3,000.

SCRAMBLING TO RETIRE.

MANY POLICEMEN WISH TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF THE PENSION FUND.

OVER 500 WHO HAVE SERVED MORE THAN TWEN-TY YEARS-CAPTAIN CREEDEN'S APPLICA-TION-SCHMITTBERGER AND OTHERS

DRAW THEIR PAY.

Members of the Police Department received their pay for December yesterday, and all of the captains who were not on the sick list went to the Central Office to get their checks. Captain Schmittberger was among them and looked well and cheerful. had a brief talk with Superintendent Byrnes before leaving the building. There was a great deal of talk among the captains about the expected reor-ganization of the department, but none of them professed to know what might be expected.

With the beginning of the new year the patrolmen and roundsmen will have increased pay. From now have \$1,000 and the first-grade men \$1,000 a year.
According to a schedule prepared at Headquarters,

According to a schedule prepared at Headquarters, his members of the police force, including the Superintendent, I inspectors, 28 captains, 39 sergeants, 15 detective-sergeants, 30 roundsmen and patrolmen, 5 detective-sergeants, 30 roundsmen and patrolmen, 5 decreated and 18 surgeons are eligible at this time for retirement from the service under the twenty-year law. Every one of the number named has served twenty years and over. It is certain that a number of them will try to avail themselves of the benefits of the pension fund.

The Commissioners have refused since the investigation of the department was Begun to retire anymen except those who were physically incapacitated from doing duty. As a result of their decision 4 number of applications for retirement are pending. Among those who have filed their applications are Captain Timothy J. Creeden, who contessed before the Lexon Committee to having paid \$15,000 for his appointment as captain; Captain Thomas Reilly, of the East, Flity-first-st, station, and several sergeants, detective-sergeants and patrolmen. Among the latter are Herman Intemann, of the Steamboat Squad, and the former Steamboat Squad detective, Robert J. Vall, who made charges of corruption against Captain Schmittberger before the Senate committee.

Robert J. Vall, who made charges of correguous against Captain Schmittberger before the Senate committee.

Just what the Commissioners propose to do in these cases it is impossible to learn.

The Lexow Committee has recommended that Captain Creeden be retired with a pension, but it is understood that at least two of the Commissioners are opposed to such a proceeding. The action of the board in all the retirement cases will probably be based on the decision of the courts in the case of Patrolman Henry McArdie, of the East Eighty-eighth-st, station, who has applied for a mandamus to compet the Commissioners to retire him. There will be a decision in his case some time next week, it is understood.

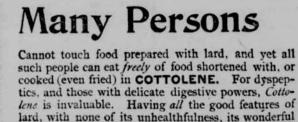
Should several hundred more policemen be placed on the retired list it would wreck the pension fund, out of which \$600,00 a year is now paid to retired members of the force and widows and orphans of deceased police officers.

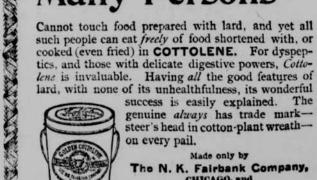
Chief Clerk Kipp, of the Police Department, has established a new rule, and refuses to make public the names of members of the force who ask for retirement until their applications are presented to the Board of Police at its regular meetings. It is expected that the Commissioners at their next meeting will take some action in Captain Creeden's case.

CLASS IN CIVICS AT COOPER UNION.

The trustees of Cooper Union announce that z class in "civics" will be formed on Wednesday, January , at 8 o'clock p. m. in the meeting-room on the second floor, under the direction of Professor Arthur B. Woodford. The class will continue for twenty an inventory of the goods under the circumstances to enable them to arrive at a basis for putting a valuation upon them so as to arrive at a fair and reasonable price for the stock.

The home of the Lichtensteins, at No. 69 East Eighty-eighth-st., was closed to reporters yesterday. At the time of the failure a large number of boxes and bales were taken into the house. It is believed they contained laces and sliks. Deputy-Sheriff-Carraher tried to get into the house and see what the boxes contained, but admission was refused him. Mr. Putzel, of Rose & Putzel, said yesterday that





Produce Exchange, New York.